

is in the interests of the U.S. taxpayer to proceed, then I will be happy to entertain such a proposal. But until that point, I believe that it would be irresponsible of us to proceed with this amendment at this time. So I would urge a no vote on the amendment.

Mr. Chairman, I yield back the balance of my time.

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Ohio (Mr. TRAFICANT).

The question was taken; and the Chairman announced that the noes appeared to have it.

Mr. TRAFICANT. Mr. Chairman, I demand a recorded vote, and pending that, I make the point of order that a quorum is not present.

The CHAIRMAN. Pursuant to House Resolution 546, further proceedings on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Ohio (Mr. TRAFICANT) will be postponed.

The point of no quorum is considered withdrawn.

AMENDMENT NO. 6 OFFERED BY MR. BURTON OF INDIANA

Mr. BURTON of Indiana. Mr. Chairman, I offer an amendment.

The CHAIRMAN. The Clerk will designate the amendment.

The text of the amendment is as follows:

Amendment No. 6 offered by Mr. BURTON of Indiana:

At the end of the bill (preceding the short title), insert the following:

TITLE VII—ADDITIONAL GENERAL PROVISIONS

LIMITATION ON ASSISTANCE FOR THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

SEC. 701. Of the funds appropriated or otherwise made available in this Act in title II under the heading "BILATERAL ECONOMIC ASSISTANCE—FUNDS APPROPRIATED TO THE PRESIDENT—DEVELOPMENT ASSISTANCE", not more than \$35,000,000 may be made available to the Government of India.

The CHAIRMAN. Pursuant to the order of the House of Wednesday, July 12, 2000, the gentleman from Indiana (Mr. BURTON) and a Member opposed each will control 10 minutes.

For what purpose does the gentleman from Alabama rise?

Mr. CALLAHAN. Mr. Chairman, I rise in opposition to the amendment.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Alabama will control the time in opposition.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Indiana (Mr. BURTON.)

Mr. BURTON of Indiana. Mr. Chairman, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Chairman, for the past probably 10 or 12 years, maybe even longer, I have been coming to the floor talking about the atrocities that have been taking place at the hands of the Indian government in places like Kashmir, Punjab, Nagaland, and other places in India, and today this amendment is merely to update my colleagues and anybody else who is paying attention as to where we stand on this issue.

When only a few hundred people were killed in Haiti, we sent 20,000 troops

into Haiti at taxpayer expense, and the problems there have not been resolved. In the Sudan, over 2 million people have been killed, and the United States has not really done too much.

In Kashmir, there are half a million Indian troops that have been there for years and years and years imposing marshal law, gang raping women, taking men out of their homes in the middle of the night never to be seen again, except maybe turning up in the streams around Kashmir with their hands and feet bound, having been tortured and drowned.

Amnesty International concludes the policies of the Indian government in Kashmir to be an official policy of sanctioning extrajudicial killings. Another half million troops are in Punjab, right next to Kashmir.

If U.S. action and attention was justified in places like Kosovo and Bosnia around the world, then we at least ought to be paying attention to what is going on in the area of human rights violations in places like Kashmir and Punjab and Nagaland and other places in India.

India does not allow Amnesty International or other human rights groups to go into these areas. Even Cuba, the last communist bastion in our hemisphere, allows Amnesty International in. India has killed over 200,000 Christians in Nagaland since 1947, 250,000 Sikhs in Punjab have been killed since 1984, more than 60,000 Muslims in Kashmir have been killed since 1988, and thousands of Dalits, or what they call the untouchables, the blacks in India, have been killed. We do not know how many of them.

According to our own State Department, India paid over 41,000, 41,000, cash bounties to the police for killing innocent Sikhs from 1991 to 1993. They actually paid bounties to kill some of those people.

In Punjab, Sikhs are picked up in the middle of the night, only to be found floating dead in the canals with their hands and feet bound. As I mentioned before, the same thing happened in Kashmir. Some Sikhs are only so fortunate, and others are just never found.

Recently, India's Central Bureau of Investigation, the CBI, told the Supreme Court that it had confirmed 2,000 cases of unidentified bodies that were cremated by the military. Their families did not know what happened to them. They were all piled up and cremated.

It does not get any better in Kashmir. Women, because of their Muslim beliefs, are taken out of their homes in the middle of the night and gang raped, while their husbands are forced to stay inside.

The State Department says on page 3 of its report released this year, "The National Human Rights Commission does not have the power to investigate the military's actions in that area."

They went on to say, "The Indian government rejected the Commission's recommendations to bring the army

and paramilitary forces under closer scrutiny by allowing the Commission to investigate complaints of their excesses." So the military has so much power, the Human Rights Commission in India cannot even look into these things.

Human Rights Watch, an international organization, says, "Despite government claims that normalcy has returned to Kashmir, Indian troops in the State continue to carry out summary executions, disappearances, rape and torture." That is from this year's Human Rights Report, the 1999 Human Rights Report, issued last July.

"Methods of torture include severe beatings with truncheons, rolling a heavy log on the legs, hanging the detainee upside down, and using electric shocks on various parts of their body." Just imagine what it would be like if you had to go through that.

"Security forces are making Dalit women," the untouchables, "eat human defecation, parading them naked, and gang raping them."

Amnesty International says, "Torture, including rape and ill-treatment, continued to be endemic throughout the country." That is in their annual report.

"Disappearances continue to be reported during the year, predominantly in Jammu and Kashmir." Amnesty International again, the recent report.

"Hundreds of extrajudicial executions were reported in many States." Again, in the same report.

In July of 1998, police picked up Kashmira Singh. Police said they were investigating a theft. They then tortured him for 15 days. They rolled logs over his legs until he could not walk. They submerged him in a tub of water and slashed his thighs with razor blades and stuffed hot peppers into the wounds.

Muslim persecution. March 1996, Mr. Jalil Andrabi, chairman of the Kashmir Commission of Jurists and a human rights advocate, was abducted and slain 2 weeks before he was to travel to Geneva to testify before the U.N. Human Rights Commission.

□ 1415

Christian persecution. Since Christmas day of 1998, there has been a wave of attacks against Christians all over the country. Churches have been burned, Christian schools and prayer halls have been attacked, nuns have been raped and priests have been killed. Our State Department agrees, there has been a sharp increase in attacks against Christians and Christian organizations. This past weekend, just this past weekend, two churches were bombed in India. Last month, a women's prayer meeting was bombed by militant Hindus. Last month, four Christian missionaries who were distributing Bibles were beaten, one so severely that he may lose both his arms and his legs.

Right now, we are talking about giving India more money. We are talking